INAUGURAL HITCHES.

AN OPPOSITION PROGRAMME FRAMED

General Sherman Modifies His Order-The Military Committee Make a New Programme of Their Own-Political Antecedents of the Marshal's Aids.

Ex-Governor Hartranft, major-general. commanding the Pennsylvania National Guard. and Colonel G. H. North, assistant adjutant-general of the State, were in the city yesterday. They looked over the ground and completed arrangements for the quartering of the Pennsylvania troops when they come. They had an interview with General Sherman, and appeared well pleased with the disposition made of the Pennsylvania troops in the programme mapped out by General Sherman. General Hartrauft was ill nearly all day, and unable to see many who called upon him at the Riggs House, Colonel North, however, made a trip around the city, inspected the proposed line of march, and was well impressed with the facilities offered for placing his troops around

GENERAL SHERMAN MODIFIES HIS ORDER. General Sherman has concluded to modify to some extent his order as chief marshal of the inaugural ceremonies, so that organizations of all classes, facluding the "Boys in Blue," the Grand Army of the Republic, &c., will have a place in the first division, under the command of General Ayers. The second division will be composed exclusively of Pennsylvania troops, and will be massed east of the Capitol, under the command of General Hartranfi. The third division, commanded by General Fletcher, of Missouri, will be massed on the south side of Pennsylvania avenue, and will follow the first and second division on their return from the Capitol. This division will be composed

of all the veteran organizations. The fourth division, commanded by General field, will also be massed south of the Avenue. and will be headed by the Fifth Maryland and military organizations from Maryland, Virginia, and other States, and will be so disposed as to leave the north side of the Avenue and the cross streets clear for the procession and spectators. It is stated that General Sherman is disposed to still further modify his order where it is possible for him to meet the wishes of those concerned. It is probable that the order as modified will be isaned to-morrow or next day.

THE MILITARY COMMITTEE.

The committee on military reception and enits organization last evening at the committee Colonel H. C. Hodges in the chair, and Major W. H. Mills secretary. There were present by invitation representatives from the veteran and civic committees and the Boys in Blue, who attended to the military committee.

ANOTHER PROGRAMMS. offered the following:

Resolved, That the executive committee of this committee be instructed to present to the execucompanying report and plan of parade.

The report is as follows: To the Executive Committee on Inquagral Communica: Your committee on military reception, after conference with the representatives of the civic and veteran committees, have prepared and now schmit for your action a plan of the proposed parade on the 4th of March next. By your authority there have been published invitations to organized bodies of men throughout the country to nd the inaugural ceremonies here on that day. We, with the veteran and civic committees, all appointed by you, in the performance of our duties, have been in correspondence with numerous organizations, which have accepted your invitation. By universal custom, and in accordance with obvious propriety, the "inaugural cerewith obvious propriety, the "mangural cere-monies" mentioned in your invitation re-ferred mainly to the usual procession from the White House, escorting the retiring and incoming Presidents to the Capitol, and witnessing there the taking of the oath of office. We so interpreted your invitation, and so, we think, did those who have accepted it. The circulars which have been published by your authority and sent directly to every organization which has indicated an intention to accept your invitation state that all organizations, civil as well as military, will be assigned places in the inaugural procession. Indeed, a special in itation to civic societies was sent over try by the Associated Press by your direc-lence it is manifest that organizations which do not bear arms are en-tilled to the same consideration at your hands which is to be given those which are armed and that no discrimination can be made against them without a breach of faith. It has of late years been customary to have a review of the in-sugaral procession in the vicinity of the White House by the newly-installed President. Such a roview is especially proper at this time, because of the unusually large number of thoroughly drilled izations which have announced their coming. It is desirable that the procession should not distant at the Capitol for the further reason that it has heretofore been found difficult, and will on the 4th of March next be found impossible to provide on Pennsylvania avenue comfortable accommodations for the multitude which will assemble to witness the parade, and especially for ladies and tested by the enormous prices asked and obtained for a few hours use of rooms fronting obtained for a few nours use or that Avenue, and by the wish of our citizens everywhere expressed for an extension of the line thaugural ceremonies at the Capitol are over the procession should return to the White House for eview by a route north of Pennsylvania avenue, a be selected with a view to following wide and well-paved streets, free from ear tracks and other pediments, without greatly extending the distame to be marched. A return by way of K street seems to us to combine all these advantages. Moved by these considerations, we have prepared the annexed general plan of the parade. In islon, we wish to say that we recognize the feet that to you, and to no other person, or persons was intrusted by the citizens of the Disrict, with the approval of the President and the formissioners of the District, the conduct of the imagural ecremonies, and that we, as a subordi-liate committee appointed by you, are in this business subject to your instructions. We submit e plan which we have prepared only by way of suggestion, and whether you adopt it or some other for programme we, so soon as you have auannounced your plan, will, to the best of our ability, assist you in carrying it out.

GENERAL PLAN OF PARADE. All organizations intending to participate in the parade (civic as well as military) to assemble in the vicinity of the White House not later than ac o'clock on the morning of the 4th of March of procession, comprising all such organizations. to the Capitol as an escort by way of Pennvanta avenue, starting at such an entire procession to reach the Capitol toon, and each division to take position there hin sight of the cust front of the Capitol, and as to the Capitol as the nature of the ground permit. If, from delay in starting, whole procession shall not have hed the Capitol when the ceremony there a signal to begiven for that part of the proreached its place to halt, tal it will remain stationary till the ceremonies Ne over. The procession will then return by way of North B street to Third street west, by Third to by K to Eighteenth (passing to the north of lount Vernon Square), by Eighteenth street to cansylvania avenue, by Pennsylvania avenue stand in front of the White louise to Free wing stand in front of the White douse) to Fifteenth street, there to disband. The resolution of the committee was unani-

mously adopted. Colonel Breisford, from THE COMMITTEE ON PROCESSION. abmitted a report, which was accepted and laid over

for future action. It states that from the best data at present obtainable the aggregate of the uniformed and armed organizations that will visit this city on the 1th of March next for the purpose of pardelpating in the inaugural ceremonies will number not less than 15,000 men, independent of the reguer troops. These, as a matter of convenience in andling, should be divided into not less than five or brigades, and arranged as follows: the first division to occupy the space from Fiftenth to Seventeenth streets on Pennsylvania avenue, the left of the line extending down Seventeenth street; the second division to form on Pennsylvania avenue, west of Seventeenth street, extending westward; the third division to form on Sixteenth and a half street and Connecticut at enue, the right resting on Pennsylvania avenue; the fourth division to form on Fifteenth-and-ainf sired and Vermont avenue, the right resting on Pennsylvania avenue: the fifth division to was on New York avenue, the right resting on Pennsylvania avenue. The several divisions to

incre in the order named. A toute of procession is reported, which is the tame as appears in the executive commitreservert. The disposition of the troops at the 1 aphol to be as follows: First division to halt dictly in front of the Capitol, the right resting on B street north; second division to take position lirectly in the rear of and ten feet distant from the of the first division; third division to march to B street south, B to First street east, First to B street north, until has right of the line rests on New Jersey avethe north; fourth division to follow the route of the third division, and, if necessary, to mass there, to form directly in the rear of the third division. By the time the fifth division will have reached the Capital the inaugural ceremonies, which will

tau continue on around the cast front of the Capi- | war.

tol without halting. If, however, the ceremonies occupy a longer period of time, the fifth division can continue on out B street to Pennsylvania avenue Pennsylvania avenue to Fourth street east, and countermarch until the right of the line rests on First street east. The committee suggests that the organizations be divided into three grand divisions, the military organizations to have the right of the line in the order of the procession, and to comprise the first grand division; the District of Columbia Fire Department and civic organizations to comprise the second grand division and occupy the centre; he veteran organizations to

comprise the third grand division. A QUESTION ABOUT THE MARSHALS. General Crittenden, referring to the officers who, it was stated, had been nominated as aids to the chief marshal, inquired who General Fletcher was. He was told that he was an ex-confederate officer; that he was educated at West Point, resigned from the United States army, and entered the rebel service. General Fields, another aid, he was told was the present Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives; that he, too, resigned from the Federal army and went South. Speaking of General Sherman, he said he was a soldier, no doubt of it, and an honorable man. Put him in the field and to handle men and he was at home, but he was an infant when put into politios. He moved that the committee decline to act under ex-confederate officers.

This motion provoked an animated discussion, Mr. McWhorter, who said he had served in the Southern army, but was now a good Republicau, defending the "ex-confeds." General McMillan made a motion that the gen-

on the occasion of their service the same uniform that they were during the late war. General Hovey moved to amend the resolution, so that the appointment of Union soldiers specially be confined to the commands of the grand divisions. After further discussion, the resolution,

as amended by General Hovey, was adopted.

DECORATION COMMITTEE. The decoration committee met last evening, Lieutenant F. V. Greene in the chair. The chairman stated that the contract for decorating the State arches had been awarded to Mr. Schieble, of Philadelphia, and that the principal expenses of the committee up to the present were: State arches (construction), \$2.850; decoration of these arches. \$2,000; foundation for same, \$244; Union arch, \$1,100; decorating President's grounds, \$600; decorating statues, \$300. An appropriation of \$100, or so much thereof as may be necessary, was made for decorating purposes at the Botanical Garden, and a like sum for the Washington Monument.

HACK REGULATIONS FOR THE BALL.

Commissioner Morgan, from the committee on hacks and police, in a communication to Mr. J. W. component held one of the largest meetings since | Thompson, of the executive committee, states that an interview was had with the Hackmen's Assonoms, over the National Metropolitan Bank, ciation last Saturday, and he submits the following as the result: "First, provide entrance for President, Cabinet, and foreign ministers, with a platform sufficient to unload two carriages at once: second, platform at north door sufficient to unload listen to the report of the executive committee of six carriages; third, each carriage or back engaged for the ball will issue to occupant a ticket with coupon; this will give the owner a ride to the Colonel W. H. Brelsford, from that committee, ball in the back engaged, and on return each and all, or any of the proprictors, will recognize this coupon, and take the party to his destination, customary or lawful rates only to be charged; fourth, no wraps of any kind will be permitted to remain in any public back or carriage; fifth, a lieutenant of police will be at the main entrance, with four foot men as aids, and twenty mounted men to keep the backmen in order. This seems to cover the whole ground, and if the proper platforms and approaches are made the balance of the programme will be carried out. There will be a representative of every hackman's stable on the ground at or near the main entrance, to aid in giving dispatch to all who come or go in carriages. There will be six men from the police station to open and shut promptly the doors of the carriages. This morning, by appointment, Messrs. Nailor and Keyes, with Captain Vernon and myself, carefully examined the entire ground, and suggested some slight improvements, which, if made, will, I am sure, add partly to the comfort and dispatch of all concerned. I think that you may rest assured that everything concerning carriages will be done "discretely and in order.'

> PHILADELPHIANS COMING. Messrs, John L. Hill and William R. Leeds, representing the Union Republican Club of Philadelphia, visited the Capital yesterday to secure quarters for the members of that organization, who intend to visit Washington in a body, with a view of participating in the Inauguration parade. Under the guidance of Representatives O'Neil and Bingham they accomplished their mission and left for home last night.

ADMISSION TO THE CAPITOL.

The committee of arrangements for the inaugural ceremonies at the Capitol will issue tickets of admission to the galleries of the Senate chamber strictly corresponding in number to their limited capacity, to be distributed as follows: To each Senator, four; to Senators-elect, members of the House of Representatives, Delegates, heads of Deothers, who cannot endure the fatigue partments, and Justices of the Supreme Court, two elections. As the Emperor, however, has a syet dematic Corps, and the reporters' gallery for representatives of the press. Seats will also be reserved in the march. For these reasons we think that when the galleries for heads of bureaus. No other tickets will be issued for the galleries, and no person will be admitted to the Senate wing or the rotunda except on presentation of a ticket, which will be good only for the place indicated.

Ben Le Fevre's Pocket-Book. Hon. Ben Le Fevre, chairman of the Duc, was called out in the lobby of the House the book on the writing-desk, and, forgetting infor being informed of the matter, stopped their dea moment, turned aside to talk with the gentleman. When he came to look for his wallet it had forty dollars of the Congressman's money, a lot of railroad passes, and some valuable private papers. He has no clue to the identity of the smart indi-

vidual who walked off with his property. CAPITAL JOTTINGS.

—All the Government departments and : offices will be closed to-day.

-Seven-mule Barnum was seen prowling about the Capitol again yesterday. -The Senate has adopted the resolu-

creased yesterday \$704,345,51 from internal revenue and \$741,271.96 from customs, been commissioned postmasters. -Supervising Inspector-General of Steamboats Dumont has gone to New York on business connected with his department.

-Mr. Warner introduced in the House vesterday a bill to create a board of fiscal inspect-, to watch over the collection and expenditures of the public treasure.

-Among the President's callers yesterday were Senators Call, Bruce, Voorhees, Representatives Hiscock, McKinley, Johnston, Brigham, Downey, Hazelton, Russell, Horr, and General Schenck, and Governor Boutwell. -The internal revenue appointments

gauger, eighth district of Kentucky : Charles Fal-lisaner, storekeeper, first district of Illinois; Sheppard W. Nunn, gauger, first district of Indiana; withdrew it. A resolution that no member of the William F. Stringfellow, gauger, sixth district of conference be voted for was adopted. Eight bal--Representative Crowley, of New

ton for Secretary of the Treasury, said last night adjourned until to-morrow evening at eight that Morton was out of the race for the Secretary-ship, but would be given the position of Minister -The Treasury Department yesterday

rdered the transfer of \$4,684,299 in gold bullion from the assay office in New York to the Philadel-This transfer leaves about forty-nine millions of old bullion at the New York assay office.

-The House Committee on Elections decided yesterday to dismiss the contest of Mackey against O'Connor (South Carolina), and submitted the question of allowances for expenses in the ptested-election case of Boynton against Loring recently decided by the House in favor of Loring. the present incumbent) to a subcommittee. Boynton asks for \$7,400. He will probably be willing to he present incumbent) to a subcommittee.

promise for less. -The House did a handsome thing esterday afternoon for the widow and children of Mr. F. W. Mahood, stationery clerk of the House, who died on Sunday morning. A resolution was passed allowing to the widow one year's salary and providing for the payment by the House of the funeral expenses and physicians' bills. The amount of one year's salary was promptly paid to Mrs. Ma-hood, and she left on the train last night with her children, en route for Richmond. Mr. Mahood was a member of the Virginia Legislature prior to the brokening not occupy over an hour, will have been tourinded, and the remainder of the procession

GREAT MEN TALKING. a big brass ring, and a beautiful boutonniere, the

BISMARCK, GAMBETTA, GLADSTONE.

The Discussion in the House of Commons-The Prussian Diet Thunderstruck-Bismarck's Speech - The Great French Leader Talks to the Deputies.

London, Feb. 21.-The House of Commons is exceedingly crowded this afternoon. Notice was given of a question to be put to-morrow whether Mr. Parnell's speech at Clara yesterday, especially the passage relative to "plowing up land," was not incitement to punishable offenses. notice was received with cheers Lord Colon Campbell asked whether the government had instructed its commander relative to the terms on which the suspension of hostilities with the Boers may be agreed to Mr. Gladstone replied that the government had taken steps which appear to them best qualified to promote a satisfactory settlement and stop the effusion of blood, but he declined to enter int odetails. Sir Charles Wentworth Dilke, Under Foreign Secretary, replying to a question, said the government had no confirmation of the report from Khelat, dated the 4th instant, that the Russians are accumulating provisions for an advance on Tekend, and General Skobeleff's intention is to march through the border of the Persian territory. He said his belief that the Russians do not intend tlemen appointed marshals be requested to wear to advance on Mew is founded upon information received from Lord Dufferin, the British ambassador at St. Petersburg, and from the British minister to Persia. Mr. Gladstone's motion that at midnight the remaining clauses of and amendments to the protection bill be put forthwith was carried by a vote of 415 to 63, The minority included seven Conservatives and seven Radicals.

In the House this evening Mr. Gladstone, replying to a question, said that when the pressing questions before the House had been disposed of it would be advisable to consider rules with the view

of expediting non-urgent business. The House, in committee, resumed the consideration of the protection bill, and at midnight the chairman interrupted the debate. After a division upon the amendment before the House, which was rejected, the chairman ruled that the remaining four amendments were out of order; but the Home Rulers insisted on dividing upon the motion to report the bill, and upon the motion that the chairman leave the chair. Mr. Labouchere's amendment, incorporating the compensation for disturbance bill with the protection bill, was ruled out of order. The third clause was adopted by a vote of 199 to 47. The committee stage of the bill is

Bismarck's Speech in the Diet.

Berlin, Feb. 21 .- The cause of the Cabinet crisis is as follows: The lower house of the Landtag had amended the government bill on local administrations. The amendment intrusted the supervision thereof to the local council, instead of to the Landrath, as was proposed by the bill. When returned to the upper house Count Von Eulenberg accepted the amendment. A few minutes afterward Herr Rommel, a clerk in the Ministry of vented by illness, and read a paper to the effect that Prince Bismarck could not consent to intrust the supervision of communes to irresponsible bodies. He would submit the bill to the Emperor, but would insist upon its revision in a government sense before applying it to other provinces. The house was thunderstruck by this announcement. A semi-official paperstated on Sunday evening that Count Von Eulenberg had already resigned.

Berlin, Feb. 21.-In the upper house of the Prussian Diet, before debate on the local amendments' bill was commenced, Prince Bismarck rose and explained that the statements read by Herr Rommel yesterday had been erroneously subject, "Value of the Classics in Education." interpreted. It was only intended as an instruction to Herr Rommel, and was not to be read word for word. No real difference of opinion existed between him (Prince Bismarck) and Count Von Eulenberg; there was therefore no ground for a ministerial congress. Prince Bismarck continued:

could not suppose the affair would take the presof opinion exist in the State ministry is incorrect." paragraph of the bill in the amended form in which It was sent up by the lower house. Prince Bismarck voted with the majority, thereby attesting his adhesion to the views of Count Von Eulenberg. The Emperor has not accepted the Count's resignation, but negotiations with the object of inducing him to remain in the ministry have so far

been without result. It is stated that the real causes of the dispute between Count Von Eulenberg and Prince Bismarck are the former's dislike of measures tending to socialism and Prince Bismarck's desire to have a less scrupulous minister to manage the approaching each. The diplomatic gallery will be strictly re- clined to receive Count Von Eulenberg's resignaserved for the families of members of the Diplo- tion, it is not impossible that he may retain his

Gambetta Spenks.

Paris, Feb. 21.-In the Chamber of Deputies, Premier Ferry, replying to M. de Ver-(Rep.), said that neither the War Minister nor the government had ever promised 30,000 muskets to Greece. The Greek government, he said, had asked for them, but the request was refused. If the statement had been true, the French Cabinet select agricultural committee investigating Le should not have been merely questioned, but impeached. He declared that only disused material yesterday to see a gentleman, and while there took | had been sold, and some parties succeeded in acout his pocket-book to get a card, on which to quiring a certain number of converted muskets write an address for his friend. He carelessly laid and suitable cartridges; but the government, on livery.

M. Pascal Dupray observed that reports relative to disappeared. With it disappeared some thirty or an occult government were current, and the matter ought to be cleared up by public debate. M. Gambetta replied that he had never intervened in the affairs of the government, either by counsel or by the exercise of pressure on any minister. The whole responsibility rested exclusively with the present Cabinet and their predecessors. The ministry alone conducted the foreign policy of the country. It was they who sent the representatives to the Berlin conference, and who directed the entire policy toward Greece. Referring to his speech at Cherbourg, M. Gambetta said he had carefully abstained from any warlike allusionshe had certainly not advocated aggression. He ion making inauguration day a legal holiday in had no share whatever in the mission of French officers which was to have been sent to Greece un--The Government exchequer was in- der General Thomassin or in the Dulcigno demonstration. He had always refrained from criticising the policy of the government, and had -James H. Owen, of Pleasant Gap, never carried on any kind of agitation. The Va., and Lillious H. Gillian, of Hixburg, Va., have | Chamber then passed the order of the day, pure

No Result-No Quorum. HARRISBURG, PA., Feb. 21.-The thirtythird ballot to-day for United States Senator resulted as follows: Beaver, 27; Bayne, 21; Wallace, 19; Schofield, 2; Shiras, 1; McGrath, 1; Baird, 1 The convention adjourned, there not being a quo-

rum present. A three hours' session of the senatorial conference committees was held to-night. A resolution providing for a general caucus, at which neither Beaver nor Bayne should be voted for, was defeated. Senator Cooper then offered a substitute yesterday were: Robert Bain, storekeeper and providing for a general caucus, but after a heated discussion, during which Senator Herr charged several of the Bayne members with perfidy, lots were voted without significant change, the last one resulting: Beaver, 12; Bayne, 9; Schofield, York, who has been supporting Hon. Levi P. Mor- 1: Henry, 1; Reyburn, 1. The conference- then

A TAR-HEEL STATESMAN

Wandering Around Town With "Big" Money-A Few Purchases Made.

The person who, by the grace of the majority of the Elections Committee, seconded by the able efforts of Ike Hill now represents the First North Carolina District on the floor of the House and at the cold tea tables of the restaurant, attracted considerable attention last night by the vastness, variety, and peculiarity of his purchases. The explanation of this unwonted distribution of each by the talented tar-heel is found in the fact that only a day or two since Jesse jumped on to the salary which has been accummulating during the many months that have elapsed since first he filed his notice of contest against the man who was elected to fill the seat now occupied by the Hon. J. J. on the floor of the House, when the gable aforesaid is not glued to the soft side of the window-sill at the Congressional or planted on the plain deal-bench of an adjacent beer saloon. About the first purchase that the honorable gen-that the teman made was that of a gold watch and chain, business.

latter which, when attached to the lappel of his coat, rivaled in brilliancy of color the tyrian tinge of his illuminated paste-horn, and and threw completely into shade the golden glow of the tobacco stains on his shirt-front. Next he squandered at least two dollars and a half on a pair of ready-made shoes with "yaller" stitches all around the soles, and, with that rare recklessness of extravagance which characterizes the tar heel statesman when flush, a pair of twenty-fivecent cotton socks was purchased and placed securely in the tail-pocket of his cut-away coat. Then, decorating his noble brow with a broad-rim sombrero, he dashed into a cigar store and negotiated the purchase of some fresh cigars, insisting all the while that he didn't care a d-n for the price, so that the weed was fresh. Under any other circumstances old stock would have been endurable, but not then-no, not then-not with \$10,000 of another

somewhere in the basement of the Capitol building.

man's salary in his pocket-not much. Later the

wealthy statesman was seen in the act of inspect-

ing a shirt front warranted not to show dirt, and

at an early hour this morning the wild rumor

grew into general circulation that he had even

been heard to inquire if there was any foundation

for the report that bath-rooms were to be found

SOCIAL MENTION. The dinner given last evening by the Hon, Walter A. Wood, at his residence, 1634 I street, in honor of Representative Frank Hiscock, was a handsome affair. The flowers which decorated the table were from Mr. Wood's ample conservatories at Hoosac Falls. Of the New York delegation to meet Mr. Hiscock, there were Representatives McCook, Miller, Dwight, Camp, Mason, Starin, Hammond, Morton, Einstein, and Crowey; from other States, Representatives Haskell, Robinson, Joyce, Briggs, Ward, and Fisher.

Mrs. Hayes will take Mrs. Gardeld and the venerable mother of the General with her to the Capitol on inauguration day. The presence of the latter lady will be a unique feature of a presidential inauguration. It tells well for American institutions when the widowed mother who saw her boy go out in the uncleared forest to cut wood at twentyfive cents a cord, and bring back his hard earnings to lay in her toil-worn hand, can live to see his exaltation to the Chief Magistracy. The question is being raised whether any previous inauguration has been witnessed by the President's mother. Mrs. Grant, mother of the General, is still living, but was she here at either inauguration? The mother of Washington was living, though in age and feebleness.

The first complimentary reception of the "Bohemians" was held at Marini's Hall last night, and resulted in a large and brilliant a semblage. From the "grand march" to the "parting waltz" the programme was voted an entire success by the Foxwell, Miss Vandeventer, Miss Helm, Miss Redd, on June 5, 1880. Agreed to. Miss Swett, Miss Sewell, Miss Norton, Miss Herbert, the Misses Crawford, Miss Burnside, Miss Cox, Miss Harrison, and Miss Yoe; Messrs. Meredith, Skippon, Coombs, Widcomb, Hulfish, Todd, and Fassett, Miss Walsh, Miss Wilton, and Miss Wilson.

The regular weekly literary reception at the residence of Dr. and Mrs. Bland, 1209 G street northwest, posal as agricultural lands, any law to the contrary stated that Prince Bismarck's presence was pre- last evening proved exceptionally pleasant. The parlors were crowded by cultured people, who indulged in social converse for an hour, when Mrs. E. T. Charles was introduced and read an original poem; Mr. J. T. McCreery and Miss Lydia Litton | 000.) read poems; Mrs. Bland gave a recitation; after which brief speeches were made by Colonel Ma- viding that all employees of the Government in han, Hon, J. H. Wilbur, Colonel Meacham, and the city of Washington shall be paid for the 4th day Rev. Dr. McElry. The entire programme was of March (inauguration day) and the 30th day of highly appreciated.

> The meeting of the Classical Society for this week has been postponed from Tuesday to Wednesday evening. Hon. George B. Loring, essayist;

ONE HUNDRED AND FIRST CALL.

Bonds for the Sinking-Fund-Funded Loan of 1881-Five Per Cent.

Secretary Sherman has issued the fol-"I assumed that the knowledge of my views would lowing: By virtue of authority vested in me by lead to an agreement between the two houses. I law, I hereby give notice that the principal and accrued interest of the bonds herein-below desigent turn. The assumption that material differences | nated, known as "five per cent, furfied loan, bonds of 1881," issued under authority of the act of July The House, by a vote of 50 to 45, then passed the 14, 1870, entitled, "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," and the act of January 20, 1871, amendatory thereto, will be paid at the Treasury of the United States, in the city of Washington, on and after the 21st day of May, 1881, and that the interest on said bonds will cease on that day: Coupon bonds-\$50, No. 27,001 to No. 28,115, both inclusive; \$100, No. 36,991 to No. 39,961, both nelusive; \$500, No. 49,001 to No. 54,768, both inclusive; \$1,000, No. 293,801 to No. 316,855, both inlusive; total coupon, \$8,337,300. Registered bonds-\$50, No. 2,744 to No. 2,778, both inclusive; \$100, No. 17,175 to No. 17,361, both inclusive; \$500, No. 9,049 to No. 9,141, both inclusive; \$1,000, No. 32,732 to No. 33,086, both inclusive; \$5,000, No. 13,461 to No. 13,-729, both inclusive; \$10,000, No. 20,654 to No. 31,350, both inclusive; \$20,000, No. 1,614 to No. 1,658, both inclusive: \$50,000, No. 3,031 to No. 3,037, both inclusive: total registered, \$16,662,700; aggregate, \$25,the act of July 14, 1870. Many of the bonds originally included in the above numbers have been amount above stated. All bonds, forwarded for

000,000. The bonds described above are those last dated and numbered, as required by section 3 of redeemed or canceled, leaving outstanding the redemption, should be addressed to the "Secretary of the Treasury, Loan Division, Washington, D. "," and all registered bonds should be assigned to the "Secretary of the Treasury for redemption." Where parties desire checks in payment for registered bonds, drawn to order of any one but the payee they should assign them to the "Secretary of Here insert name of person or persons to whose

Who Killed this Man?

order the check should be made payable.]

New York, Feb. 21.—The captain of a his residence, and the coroner was notified. The fact is ..eveloped that he was at the house of

is partner, Mr. Thompson, No. 18 West Thirty- the Judiciary Square site belonged to the Governseventh street, up till nearly midnight, and that he then left to go to his own house, near by, in the ture for its purchase, the eastern front site, on the best of spirits and unclouded mind. Within an hour and three-quarters, as was shown by his watch, which had stopped at 1:45 a. m., he was drowned in the river. How he got there is unexplained, and any motive for suicide is wanting. The police incline, nevertheless, to the belief that semehow he took his own life, probably without knowing what he did.

The Banks and the Funding Bill.

Telegraphic dispatches from Chicago, Cleveland, Boston, and Albany show that some of Virginia, Farley, Ingalls, Kernan, Randolph, and the national banks at those cities intend to with- | Thurman. draw their circulation if the funding bill becomes a law in its present state. The Cleveland banks sent a telegram to President Hayes, saying the passage of the funding bill with the fifth section in its present form will prove disastrous to the business prosperity of the country, and they express the hope that the President may see his way clear to interpose and veto the bill if it passes.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

A full battery of artillery has arrived at the arsenal from Fort McHenry. Secretary Ramsey has gone to New York, and will not return until Thursday.

The United States war steamer Yantic, now in Halifax, N. S., is under sailing orders for St. John's, N. F., and will sail when the weather is favorable. She will proceed thence to

The superintendent mounted recruiting ervice will cause sixty-five colored cavalry recruits to be prepared and forwarded under proper charge to Santa Fe, New Mexico, for assignment to the Ninth Cavalry.

Secretary Goff, with a number of members of Congress-members of the Naval Committees of both Houses-will visit Norfolk the latter part of this week or the first part of next to in-spect the yard at that point. There will also be others in the party. They will go down on the Dispatch, and be away from the city several days.

Captain Thomas H. Bradley, first lieutenant of the Twenty-first Infantry, is on duty in the War Department, in charge of the requisition and account branch. He has been there for sixteen years, away from his regiment. Colonel H. M. Morrow, of the Twenty-first Infantry, has apbridley sent to his company. It is understood that the adjutant-General is in favor of sending Captain Bradley to his command. It is also understood hat the latter has gone to Mentor on personal

NEW LIBRARY SITE.

CAPITOL HILL TO BE THE PLACE.

An Interesting Discussion on the Subject - The Friends of Judiciary Square Defeated-The Legislative Appropriation Bill-Other Senate Proceedings.

Yesterday in the Senate the credentials of Benjamin Harrison, Senator-elect from Indiana for the term beginning March 4, were presented by the Vice-President. Read and filed. The Vice-President also submitted the resignation of Senator Hamlin as a Regent of the Smith

sonian Institution, and fannounced the appointment of Senator Hoar to fill the vacancy. Bills were reported from committees and placed on the calendar as follows: By Mr. Harris, from the Committee on the Disrict of Columbia, favorably: A bill declaring In-

Columbia. Unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill was asked, but Mr. Cockrell objected. By Mr. White, from the same committee, favorably: Two House bills (the latter with amendments) anthorizing the Washington and Chesapeake Railroad Company to extend its railroad into and within the District of Columbia, and authorizing

the Southern Maryland Railroad Company to extend a railroad into and within the District. By Mr. Maxey, from the Committee on Post-Offices, favorably, with amendments: The House post-route bill. Taken up and, after a statement by Mr. Maxey that it contained no legislation other than the establishment of post-roads, the reading at length was dispensed with, and the bill passed without debate.

On motion of Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, the Senate bill for the relief of Davis Burchard was Mr. Withers presented the the conference report

on the army appropriation bill, which was read The following reports were made from the Committee on the District of Columbia and placed on

By Mr. Rollins, favorably: House bill to amend the act incorporating the Capitol and North O. Street and South Washington Railway. Placed on the calendar.

By Mr. White, favorably, with amendment: House bill to amend the charter of the Metropolitan Railroad Company of the District of Columbia. Calendar.

Mr. Conkling offered a resolution directing the Secretary to furnish to the Committee on Ways and Means of the House a copy of the engrossed Senate bill for the relief of Chester A. Arthur, collector guests of the club. Among the gay crowd were of the port of New York, the same having been noticed Miss Fisher, the Misses Skerritt, the Misses | lost or mislaid since its reference to the Committee

> The regular order, until half-past one o'clock, (the calendar) was proceeded with, and the following Senate bills were passed : Providing for the repayment of certain fees and commissions paid on void entries of public lands. Amended, on motion of Mr. Morgan, to provide that coal lands in Alabama shall be subject to dis-

notwithstanding. Increasing the pay of engineers of the navy. (Applying the longevity pay to certain officers, the aggregate of increased pay being stated to be \$13,-

Mr. Paddock submitted a joint resolution pro-May (decoration day), 1881, as for other days on which they perform labor. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations. At half-past one o'clock the cattle diseases bill

came up on the orders, and Mr. Johnston and Mr. Harris offered substitutes for the bill, and Mr. Garland also gave notice of an amendment. The bill was laid aside informally, and the Senate, on motion of Mr. Davis, of West Virginia, took up the legislative appropriation bill.

In Committee of the Whole (Mr. Wallace in the amendments of the committee acted upon as

reached. The amendment reported by the Senate commitpension claims, and clearing up as soon as possirise to discussion. It increases the working force of the offices named, by addition, as follows: Adjutant-General's Office, twenty-five clerks, at \$1,000 each; Surgeon-General's Office, twenty-five clorks, at \$1,000 each; Pension Office, twenty exominers, at \$2,000 per year each; twenty clerks fourth class), at \$1,800 each; twenty clerks (third class), at \$1,600 each; twenty clerks (second class), at \$1,400 each; fifty clerks (first class), at \$1,200 each; \$20,000 additional for the hire of copyists; \$1,000 per annum. The salary of the Commissioner

of Pensions is increased from \$4,000 to \$5,000. twenty-five to forty. Mr. Blair supported the amendment, but argued

that the defects of the pension system required a remedy such as was contained in the measure he had prepared as a substitute for the sixty surgeons' Pending the debate, the House amendments to

the bill for the removal of the terms of the United States Circuit Court now held at Exeter to the city of Concord, N. H., was concurred in. Mr. Blair introduced a bill to secure the citizens of the District of Columbia the right of local option.

Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. The Senate (at 5:20) took a recess until 7:30 o'clock

The Congressional Library Site:

At the evening session the Senate, on motion of Mr. Voorhees, chairman of the select committee on the subject, took up the Senate bill accommodation of the Congressional Library. The sloop lying at the foot of West Fortleth street this report of the committee recommending Judiclary morning discovered the body of a man floating in | Square, and the views of the minority (Mr. Morrill) the river, and, after securing it, reported the fact to | in favor of the eastern front of the Capitol grounds the police. The body was recognized as that of as the site were read, as also the recommendations Charles F. Blake, forty-seven years of age, a lawyer, of the commission of architects affirming the nedoing business at 16 Murray street, and residing at cessity for a building disconnected from the No. 3 West Thirty-fifth street. It was removed to Capitol. The respective merits of the competing localities were presented in detail by Mr Morrill and Mr. Voorhees, the latter arguing that while ment, and would therefore involve no expendi-

> contrary, would cost at least \$1,000,060. Mr. Thurman favored Judiciary Square upon economical considerations. Mr. Morrill moved to amend the bill by striking. out the designation of Judiciary Square, and inserting in lieu thereof as the site the squares numbered from 726 to 731, inclusive, east of the Capitol,

> and between B street north and B street south and First street east and Second street east. Agreed to-ayes, 39; noes, 7. Those who voted in the negative were Messra. Beck, Davis of West

> Messrs. Davis of Illinois, Hamlin, Call, and Brown, who would have voted aye, were paired with Messrs. Voorhees, McDonald. Maxey, and Morgan, in the negative. Mr. Whyte, if present, would have voted aye.

Mr. Morrill then submitted an amendment, specifying with much elaboration the squares in- in all. dicated, as these are designated on the city plan, providing for the appropriation of a s of money to purchase the land, and regulating the New York. The railroad men were roundly de mode of condemnation of the property, &c. In reply to Mr. Davis, of West Virginia, Mr. Morrill stated that his estimate of the cost of the

purchase, based upon contracts signed by more than half of the owners, was a round million of dollars for the whole six squares. Mr. Davis, of West Virginia, asked whether Mr. Morrill was willing to allow the limit of a million

to be inserted in the bill. Mr. Morrill replied that he had never seen a bill for a condemnation of land limited in that Mr. Davis, of West Virginia-Will a two million

limit suit the Senator? I want to protect the Treasury from this raid in some way. Mr. Morrill said he would agree to a limit of \$1,200,000, but subsequently indicated his willingness to assent to the smaller amount. Mr. Davis then moved a proviso that the total cost of the lands described shall not exceed

\$1,000,000. Mr. Conkling, in reply to an inquiry, was informed by Mr. Voorhees that the intention was to obliterate East Capitol street,

Further debate followed, participated in by Messrs. Garland, Maxey, Thurman, Beck, and Voorhees, in which the right of the Government to condemn a street was questioned, and the legality of the condemnation of the property at the foot of Capitol Hill, on Pennsylvania avenue, was

asserted and denied. Mr. Windom, who had voted for Mr. Morrill's | proaching train,

mendment, said he had so voted because he preerred the east front location to the other, but he did not think that the best location. He thought that property available for the purpose and in every respect more desirable could be had more

cheaply either on the north or south side of the Capitol. A double purpose would thereby be sccured in the beautifying of the grounds and the removal of nuisances, which would not, perhaps, for years be removed unless by the erection of a new Library building or the new judiciary structure, which might be found necessary before long. Mr. Beck said the plan proposed by Mr. Morrill would involve the closing not only of East Capi-

tol street, but of two other streets, viz.: A street north and A street south, and that the Governnent would be liable in damages to the propertynolders for the destruction of these highways. Mr. Hill, of Georgia, remarked that he had no dea of rushing into any operation from which a few residents near the Capitol imagined they were going to make fortunes out of the Government

Mr. Morrill said it was proposed to acquire the triangular squares and the streets and alleys between them, so that the Library could be placed at one end or the other or in the centre of the space. auguration Day a legal holiday in the District of If placed exactly in the centre, the new building would close up East Capitol street; but if placed on one end, leaving the other end reserved for a Supreme Court room, the street would be left open. Some of the property owners had included in their. estimate the damages they suffered years ago by the grading of the street, while from others estimates could not be obtained, as they were absent, and others had asked prices that were believed to be exorbitant, but, upon the whole, he thought the aggregate would not exceed one million dol-

Mr. Garland moved to recommit the bill to the

Mr. Voorhees opposed the motion. He said his only interest in the question was to have decisive action in some way. He spoke of the enormous accumulation of four hundred thousand books in the crowded alcoves and upon the floor of the present Library. Books were lying there in boxes and piled up in corners, and the committee on the subject had strenuously labored to induce this Congress to provide the additional accommodations that seemed to be indispensable. He did not believe there was any job or scheme in the proposition of Mr. Morrill, and he would vote for it, so as to get the matter disposed of. If the books could not be properly cared for he would be willing to burn them

Mr. Hill, of Georgia-That is the best disposition that could be made of most of them. Mr. Voorhees replied that it would be impossible to discriminate intelligently between those that

should be preserved and those that should be de-Mr. Ingalls said the Senator from Indiana [Mr. Voorhees] had mentioned something about a cheme, and this reminded him that! a few days ago he received in his mail a beautiful lithograph of a ground plan of a proposed extension of the Capitol grounds in connection with a Library building. It represented the entire east front with the grounds as they would exist after this contemplated purchase was embraced within their limits, and beside the Library, the picture contained another new building east of the House of Represent-

atives, known as the Judiciary building. Mr. Morgan moved to amend the amendment by dding a proviso that the land and the stru thereon shall not exceed in cost ---- dollars, nor shall the land be paid for until the President has approved the price at which the land is purchased and condemned as being a just and reasonable value thereof for the purposes of a Library building and grounds.

After further discussion by Mr. Conkling and Mr. Voorhees, a motion by Mr. Garland to recommit the bill was lost, a division resulting 17 to 23. The bill and amendments were then ordered printed, and the Senate (at 11:25 o'clock) adjourned.

Whisky Suffrage. King Alcohol had an "off" day in the House yesterday. Several bills were offered designed to destroy his majesty. Mr. Monroe, of Ohio, introduced a bill to secure local option in the District. The bill provides for a popular election of the male inhabitants in the old legislative districts for or against the legal suppression of the manufacture and traffic in intoxicating liquors in the Districtchair) the reading of the bill was begun, and the If a majority of the voters favor such suppression, it is made unlawful to manufacture or sell liquor in the District of Columbia. Mr. Joyce introduced a similar resolution in reference to the sale and tee for the purpose of facilitating the settlement of | manufacture of intoxicating liquors in the District. Mr. Joyce also offered a joint resolution proposing ble the vast accumulation of unsettled cases, gave an amendment to the Constitution of the United States in relation to the manufacture of intoxi-

cating liquors in the United States.

Awaiting Confirmation. The Senate Judiciary Committee took no action whatever yesterday on the numerous appointments now a waiting confirmation in the Senate, and which have been referred to them for investigation and report. A Democratic member of an additional deputy commissioner, at a salary of all of the talk of charges having been preferred fact. It is understood that several of the Demo-On motion of Mr. Plumb; the extra elerical force | cratic Senators have received letters from New

> firmation of Shepard. Nominations Yesterday.

The President sent the following nommond, of Rhode Island (now consul at Belfast), to be consul-general at Rome; James W. Wilkinson, of Missouri, to be receiver of public moneys at Ironton, Mo. Postmasters-J. Frank Dalton, at Salem, Mass.; Catharine Singer, at Mechanicsburg, Pa., vice Mary A. Rockafelow, whose nomi-

nation is withdrawn. Vice-President-Elect Arthur.

The Vice-President-elect will leave for New York this morning by the limited express, and will return to the Capital on the 3d of March. The statement that he will take a house here is regarded by General Arthur's friends as rather improbable, as it is their opinion that he will perauthorizing the construction of a building for the manently take apartments at the Arlington upon the Government should deem themselves aghis return to the city.

Blg Grain Shipments.

Sr. Louis, Feb. 21.—One thousand cars of No. 2 mixed corn, equal to about 1,000,000 bushels, which had been standing on the track at East St. Louis for some time, were sold on Saturday and to-day for shipment to Baltimore. The price was from the appropriation bills for their several Dethirty-nine cents, which is above the ruling figure; but it is understood the corn will go forward at a cut rate, although at exactly what rate has not yet transpired. This shipment will greatly relieve the overburdened railroad tracks on the other side of the river, and make room for an equalnumber of cars. About 60,000 bushels of wheat were shipped yesterday by barges to New Orleans on foreign accounts, and 25,000 bushels of rye were withdrawn from elevator to-day for European shipment via New Orleans

Two Big Fires. Buffalo, N. Y.-Kellogg & MacDougal's linseed-pil works, on the island across the river, Loss, \$89,000. New York-A five-story brick factory building,

Nos. 158 and 160 West Twenty-seventh street. Loss, TELEGRAPHIC TWISTINGS.

ARRANGEMENTS are making for a land neeting in each county of Ireland outside of whose deep interest in all matters pertaining to Ulster on Saturday; that is, twenty-three meetings | the welfare of the workingmen is well known: JERE BLACK spoke at a big anti-monop-

nounced. The Orange Free State's Volksraad has passed by a majority of ten a resolution permiting colonial troops to pass through their territory

The passengers and mails for Liverpool from New York, January 19, by the steamer Batavia, which was towed into Fayal on the 5th instant disabled, have arrived at Lisbon. OLIVER M. BRADFORD, for over twentyfive years connected with the Associated Press, as

one time its agent in New Orleans, died last even-ing at his residence in New York. An enthusiastic meeting in behalf of Ireland and against the coercion bill was held at the Philadelphia Academy of Music last night. John W. Forney and others spoke.

THE failure of Emanuel Morris, wholesale dealer in dry goods, with a New York office at 309 Canal street, and stores at Corpus Christi and Laredo, Tex., and at New Laredo, Mexico, is re-ported, with liabilities at \$100,000. ABOUT four hundred moulders were out

on a strike yesterday in Cincinnati for an increase of twenty-five per cent. in wages, which had been refused. The strike is by order of Union No. 21. It does not include stove-moulders. Joseph Lucas, eighty-five years old.

residing at Lewistown, Burlington County, N. J., was killed by a passing train near Pembleton on Saturday night. The old man was walking on the track, and, being quite deaf, did not hear the ap-

EIGHT HOURS A DAY.

HOW THE LAW WAS FIRST PASSED.

Sustained by the Courts and Suspended and Evaded by Officials-The Resolution for Its Enforcement in the Senate - Letter from Wendell Phillips.

The recent article in THE REPUBLICAN in relation to the eight-hour law has induced the members of the National Eight-Hour Delegation, who are here representing the organized bodies of workingmen all over the country, in endeavoring to secure the enforcement of the eight-hour law of June 25, 1868, to furnish THE REPUBLICAN reporter with further information of an interesting character on this point. When the law was enacted in the plain and straightforward language of section 3738 of the Revised Statutes, published in last Saturday's issue of THE REPUBLICAN, the officers of the army, navy, and other Departments of the Government did not issue circulars embodying the law to all their subordinates, but, on the contrary, so carefully kept all knowledge of the law from employees that it was a long time before the exstence of the law was known to many of them. In fact, it was not until the wise and

PATRIOTIC FIRMNESS OF GENERAL GRANT. who, by his executive proclamation, called attention to the non-enforcement of this law, that many workmen became aware of the existence of the law. One of these, Arthur Martin, who was an employee at the Naval Academyat Annapolis, Md., on learning of the existence of this law, demanded the benefits of it, when he was curtly told by his superior officer that if he did not choose to remain at his place working twelve hours a day he would discharge him and put another man in his place. Martin submitted for two years, and under this threat of discharge served his twelve hours a day. He then sued the Government in the Court of Claims for the wages carned by the extra service, The Court of Claims unantmously gave judgment in his favor. The Government took an appeal to the Supreme Court, and Mr. Justice Hunt delivered the opinion of the court, holding that Martin's submission to work rather than be discharged was to be held as creating a new contract between Martis and the Government, whereby Martin was held to waive his right to the eight-hour law. This decision practically

NULLIVIED THE LAW.

and was so acceptable to the officers of the arm; and navy and other Departments that they immediately printed and circulated circulars in the shape of official orders, which embodied the nullifying decision of the Supreme Court in the Martin case, for the instruction of subordinate officials, (Adjutant-General Townsend's general orders No. 25, of March 27, 1877, and ordnance orders No. 12, of General Benet, of April 6, 1877, and Secretary Thompson's general order No. 227, of June 30, 1877.)

This law of June 25, 1868, either means something or nothing. Its terms are not obscure. Its language is brief and direct. Yet, when it was attempted to avoid its provisions under the "way around the law" suggested by the obiter dicta of Mr. Justice Hunt in the Martin case (4 Otto, 490), to wit: That the law did not prevent the Governmechanics to labor for more than eight hours a day, there was found and presented by the friends of the eight-hour law another law which plainly declares that in all contracts for labor or material the Government shall advertise for bidders, and shall let the contract to the lowest responsible bidder, and shall have the contract reduced to writing and secured by proper sureties.

THE CONTRACT DODGE not availing those who would evade this law, Mr. Secretary Thompson compromised the matter by allowing the eight-hour law to be enforced from October to March inclusive and by nullifying it for the remainder of the year, and this he claimed to do under what he called an "administrative discrotion," Congress never yet conferred such an administrative discretion in reference to the laws which it enacted save in express terms, and the issue is raised by this attitude of the present administration directly between the public policy and the power of Congress and the whim or caprice

of executive officers. By way of contrast with the statesmanlike course of General Grant when he was President, the admini-tration of Mr. Hayes shows to very poor advantage, both in its treatment of a grave matter and of the dignity of Congress. Another case that

REACHED THE SUPREME COURT was that of James Driscoll, October term for 1877. Here was an employee employed by Contractor (7) Ordway in cutting and boxing stone for the new State Department. The tools and buildings were the property of the Government, and the men were on Government pay-rolls and were paid by Government officials. They were under the direction of Supervising Architect A. B. Mullett. His orders the committee is authority for the statement that to Ordway in relation to the men were obeyed. On June 11, 1872, while Driscoll was employed on against Eliot F. Shepard is without foundation in this work, Mr. Mullett Issued an order to Ordway. saying: "You will please give the mechanics and laborers employed by you on the work of cutting for the Surgeon-General's Office was increased from | York Democrats asking them to vote for the con- and boxing the granite for the new State Department in this city the benefit of the eight-hour law from and after the date of this letter. It is not expected that any reduction will be made on this account." But before March, 1873, Mullett told Ordinations to the Senate yesterday: Lewis Rich- | way that he would again make ten hours a day's work and pay accordingly, and to this change the

men had to submit or be discharged, DRISCOLL SCED FOR EXTRA PAY. He recovered before the Court of Claims, as Martin had done. His case was appealed by the Government to the Supreme Court. That tribunal held that he could not recover, on the ground that he was not an employee of the Government-a thing that no one had suspected up to that time, and a holding that all the facts seemed to deny. Now, just why a Supervising Architect can exereise the power to enforce or nullity a law of Congress at his pleasure and in his official capacity is one of those things which no fellow can and out; and why the Cabinet and subordinate officials of grieved if Congress were to make two hours a day's work is more than the average citizen can fathom. These men do not pay the "workmen, laborers, and mechanics of the Government out of their own pockets, yet they evidently derive some advantage, or think they do, from nullifying this wise and just law. Is it that they wish to secure partments as little for labor and as much for dis-

play and luxury as possible? WHAT THE POLICY OF THE ADMINISTRATION in appealing and pursuing and influencing the Sopreme Court by its expressed wishes to evade this how may mean is hard to guess, but that it is not a state-manlike policy or in accord with the spirit and creed of this age there can be no doubt. The pending resolution that is now in the Senate is declaratory, mandatory, and explanatory. It tells the officers of the Government that Congress means ust what it says in the law of 1868, and directs them to observe that law. Clearly the law should be enforced or repealed. The House of Reprasentatives has said by a two-third vote that it should be enforced. The duty of the Senate is a plain one-either concur with the House, or pass a

repeal of the law. Senator Bruce, who has the matter in charge in the Senate, recently received the following letter

My DEAR SIR: I want to thank you most sincerely for the kindness you've shown and the you've given to my friend, Mr. S. C. Hunt. you've given to my friend, Mr. S. C. Hunt.
But this is not my main reason for writing
you now. It is rather to tell you how gratefully
I watched the careful and constant assistance you
have given to all legislation in behalf of labor
in the Senate. The friends of that cause recognize
you as one of its best friends. I am glad and
proud to see that you agree with me in considering it the natural outcome and successor of the
anti-slavery movement, and perhaps the next
great effort of civilization and Christianity.

Thear from many quarters how generously you I hear from many quarters how generously you are always met the question in the Senate, and the watchful oversight you have kept of it there.

With sincere esteem, and very gratefully yours, WENDELL PHILLIPS. SENATOR BRECE. Sourced by this compliment from so high an auhority, probably Senator Bruce will hereafter exhibit more energy than has characterized his action

The Funding Bill.

ince he has had the matter in charge.

The funding bill, as it passed the Senate, will be sent in to the House to-day, with a request for a committee of conference on the Senate amendments. It is generally believed that Speaker Randall will appoint a committee that will agree to the amendments, and that Carlisle will be chairman of the committee. The only point of difference between the two Houses which is likely to provoke any discussion is the change in the amount to be allowed the Secretary of the Treasusy for the expense of issuing and placing the now bonds, which the Senate raised from a quarter to one-half of one per cent, of the entire amount.